

# The London Gazette.

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From Saturday March 23, to Tuesday March 26, 1782.

Westminster, March 25.

**T**HIS Day, the Lords being met, a Message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that The Lords, authorized by Virtue of His Majesty's Commission, for declaring His Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate Attendance of this Honourable House in the House of Peers, to hear the Commission read; and the Commons, being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain, the Lord President of the Council, and several other Lords therein mentioned, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for rectifying Mistakes in the Names of several of the Commissioners appointed by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, to put in Execution an Act made in the same Session, intituled, An Act for granting an Aid to His Majesty, by a Land Tax to be raised in Great Britain for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one; and for appointing other Commissioners, together with those named in the first mentioned Act, to put in Execution an Act of this Session of Parliament, for granting an Aid to His Majesty by a Land Tax to be raised in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-two.

An Act for the Regulation of His Majesty's Marine Forces while on Shore.

An Act for making Compensation to the Proprietors of certain Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in the Counties of Cornwall and Devon, purchased in pursuance of two Acts of Parliament, one made in the Twentieth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, for better securing His Majesty's Docks, Ships, and Stores at Plymouth and Shetness, and for better defending the Passage of the River Thames at Gravesend and Tilbury Fort; and the other in the Twenty-first Year of His present Majesty's Reign, for explaining and amending so much of the said Act as relates to the Security of His Majesty's Docks, Ships, and Stores at Plymouth, and to certain Proprietors and Occupiers of Land at or near Plymouth who have sustained any Loss or Damage in Consequence of the said Acts.

An Act for the better Supply of Mariners and Seamen to serve in His Majesty's Ships of War, and on Board Merchant Ships and other trading Ships and Vessels.

An Act for the Relief of Naval Officers, Seamen, Marines, and Soldiers with respect to Prize and Bounty Money not claimed in due Time.

An Act for the better detaining and more easy Exchange of American Prisoners brought into Great Britain.

An Act to continue several Laws therein mentioned relating to the better Encouragement of the making of Sail Cloth in Great Britain; to the Encouragement of the Silk Manufactures; and for taking off several Duties on Merchandize exported, and reducing other Duties; to the free Importation of Cochineal and Indico; to the prohibiting the Importation of Books reprinted Abroad, and first composed, written, and printed in Great Britain; to securing the Duties upon Foreign-made Sail Cloth, and charging Foreign-made Sails

with a Duty; to the allowing a Bounty on the Exportation of British Corn and Grain in Neutral Ships; to the allowing the Exportation of Provisions, Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, to certain Places in North America, which are or may be under the Protection of His Majesty's Arms, and from such Places to Great Britain, and other Parts of His Majesty's Dominion; to the empowering His Majesty to prohibit the Exportation, and restrain the carrying Coastwise, of Copper in Bars or Copper in Sheets; and to the allowing the Exportation of certain Quantities of Wheat and other Articles, to His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America.

An Act to repair, enlarge, and rebuild Cobham, Leatherhead, and Godalming Bridges, in the County of Surrey.

An Act for allowing further Time to negotiate by Indorsement the Bonds issued in Pursuance of an Act, made in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, An Act for more effectually carrying into Execution certain Proposals made by the Most Noble Henry Duke of Buccleugh, the Most Noble Charles Duke of Queensberry and Dover, and others, for redeeming the Annuities granted by the Company of the Bank of Ayr, in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, known under the Firm of Douglas, Heron, and Company.

An Act for continuing the Term and Powers of an Act, made in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for laying a Duty of Two Pennies Scots, or One Sixth Part of a Penny Sterling, on every Scott Pint of Ale, Porter, or Beer, brewed for Sale or vendued within the Town and Parish of Dalkeith.

An Act to explain, amend, and render more effectual, an Act, made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, for making and maintaining a Navigable Canal from or near the Town of Stourbridge in the County of Worcester, to join the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, at or near Stourton in the County of Stafford, and also Two Collateral Cuts therein mentioned.

An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers of an Act, made in the Thirty-second Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for repairing and widening the Roads from a Place called Littlegate, at the Top of Leadenham Hill, in the County of Lincoln, to the West End of Barnby Gate, in Newark upon Trent, and from the Guide-Post at the Division of Kelham and Muskham Lanes, to Mansfield, and from Southwell to Oxtop, in the County of Nottingham, and for repairing the Road from the West Side of Newark Bridge to the said Guide-Post.

An Act to continue and enlarge the Term and Powers of an Act, made in the first Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, An Act for amending and widening the Roads from the Turnpike Road upon Gathersly Moor in the County of York, to Staindrop in the County of Durham, and from the said Turnpike Road near Smallways, across the River Tees, to Winstan, in the said County of Durham, and for building a Bridge over the said River at or near Winstan Ford.

An Act for continuing the Term, and altering and enlarging the Powers, of an Act of the Second Year of His present Majesty, for amending and widening the Road from the Market House in Stourbridge to Colly Gate in Cradley, and other Roads therein mentioned, in the Counties of Worcester, Stafford, and Salop, so far as the same relates to the Roads leading from the Market

[ Price Seven-Pence ]



Market House in St. Andrew's Bridge to Colly Gate, and from Pedmore to Lilly Hall, and from Colly Gate to Halef-  
ow n, and for opening a more commodious Communi-  
cation with the Birmingham Turnpike Road.

An Act for continuing the Term, and altering and  
enlarging the Powers, of an Act, made in the Thirty-  
third Year of his late Majesty, for repairing several  
Roads leading to the Town of Oakhampton in the County  
of Devon.

An Act for continuing the Term, and altering and  
enlarging the Powers, of an Act of the first Year of  
His present Majesty, for amending and widening the  
Road from the Town of Stone to Wordsley Green Gate,  
and from the West End of Bilston Street in Wolver-  
hampton, to the High Street opposite The Old Bush in  
Dudley, and from a Place called Burnt Tree, near  
Dudley, to Birmingham, and from the Market Cross  
in Wolverhampton, to Cannock, in the Counties of  
Stafford, Worcester, and Warwick.

An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers of an  
Act made in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of  
his Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act  
for amending and widening the Road from Bawtry to  
Sheffield, and from Sheffield to the South Side of Wort-  
ley, in the County of York, where it joins the Turn-  
pike Road leading from Rotherham to Manchester, so  
far as the same relates to the Road leading from Baw-  
try aforesaid to Tinsley, and through Part of the Town  
of Tinsley to the Place where the same joins the Road  
leading from Rotherham to Sheffield.

An Act for continuing the Term, and altering the  
Powers of an Act of the First Year of His present  
Majesty, for amending the Road from Darford to North-  
fleet, and other Roads therein mentioned, in the County  
of Kent, and for allowing an Annual Payment out of  
the Tolls arising upon the said Roads to the Trustees for  
the Care of the Road leading from Rochester to Maid-  
stone in the said County, to be applied for the Purposes  
therein mentioned.

An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers of an Act  
of the Tenth Year of His present Majesty, intituled, An  
Act for repairing and widening several Roads leading  
to and through the Borough of Tamworth, and other  
Roads therein mentioned, in the Counties of Stafford,  
Warwick, and Derby.

And to One Private Bill.

**C**OPY of a Letter from the Honourable Ge-  
neral Murray, Governor of Minorca, to the  
Earl of Hillsborough, One of His Majesty's Prin-  
cipal Secretaries of State. Received by Captain  
Don, March 19.

Minorca, February 16, 1782.

MY LORD,

**I** HAVE the Honor to acquaint your Lordship,  
that Fort St. Philip's was surrendered to His  
Catholick Majesty the 5th Instant. The Capitu-  
lation accompanies this. I flatter myself all Europe  
will agree the brave Garrison shewed uncommon  
Heroism, and that Thirst for Glory, which has ever  
distinguished the Troops of my Royal Master. Our  
necessary Guards required Four Hundred and Fif-  
teen Men, the Night before the Capitulation; the  
whole Number able to carry Arms amounted to Six  
Hundred and Sixty only, of course there were none  
for Piquet, and a Defect of One Hundred and Se-  
venty to relieve the Guards, as is evident by the  
Returns. The most inveterate Scurvy which I be-  
lieve ever has infected Mortals reduced us to this  
Situation. The Reports of the Faculty fully ex-  
plain the dreadful Havock it made, and that Three  
Days further Obstinacy on my Part must have inevi-  
tably destroyed the brave Remains of this Garrison,  
as they declare there was no Remedy for the Men  
in the Hospitals, but Vegetables; and that of the  
Six Hundred and Sixty able to do Duty, Five  
Hundred and Sixty were actually tainted with the  
Scurvy, and, in all Likelihood, would be in the  
Hospitals in Four Days Time. Such was the un-  
common Spirit of the King's Soldiers, that they  
concealed their Disorders and Inability, rather than  
go into the Hospitals; several Men died on Guard,  
after having stood Sentry; their Fate was not dis-

covered till called upon for the Relief, when it came  
to their Turn to mount again. Perhaps a more  
noble, nor a more tragical Scene, was never exhib-  
ited than that of the March of the Garrison of  
St. Philip's through the Spanish and French Armies.  
It consisted of no more than Six Hundred old de-  
crepid Soldiers, Two Hundred Seamen, One Hun-  
dred and Twenty of the Royal Artillery, Twenty  
Corsicans, and Twenty-five Greeks, Turks, Moors,  
Jews, &c. The Two Armies were drawn up in  
Two Lines, the Battalions, fronting each other,  
forming a Hay for us to march through: They  
consisted of Fourteen Thousand Men, and reached  
from the Glacis to George Town, where our Bat-  
talions laid down their Arms, declaring they had  
surrendered them to God alone, having the Conso-  
lation to know, the Victors could not plume them-  
selves in taking an Hospital. Such was the dis-  
tressing Figures of our Men, that many of the Spa-  
nish and French Troops are said to have shed Tears  
as they passed them; the Duke de Crillon and the  
Baron de Falkenhayn declare it is true: I cannot aver  
this, but think it was very natural: For my own Part,  
I felt no Uneasiness on this Occasion but that which  
proceeded from the miserable Disorder which threat-  
ened us with Destruction. Thanks to the Almighty,  
my Apprehensions are now abated; the Humanity of  
the Duke de Crillon (whose Heart was most sen-  
sibly touched by the Misfortunes of such brave Men)  
has gone even beyond my Wishes in providing every  
Thing which can contribute to our Recovery. The  
Spanish as well as the French Surgeons attend our  
Hospitals. We are greatly indebted to the Baron  
de Falkenhayn, who commands the French Troops.  
We owe infinite Obligations to the Count de Cril-  
lon; they can never be forgot by any of us. I  
hope this young Man never will command an Army  
against my Sovereign, for his Military Talents are  
as conspicuous as the Goodness of his Heart.

Lists of the killed and wounded, with the Num-  
ber of our Guns which were destroyed by the Ene-  
my's Battering Artillery, which consisted of 100  
Pieces of Cannon and 36 Mortars, are enclosed.  
I shall wait here until I see the last Man of my  
noble Garrison safely and commodiously embarked.  
If my accompanying them in a Transport to Eng-  
land could be of the smallest Service to any of them,  
I would cheerfully go with them by Sea; but as I can  
be of no further Use to them after they are on  
Board Ship, I trust His Majesty will approve of my  
going to Leghorn to bring Home with me my Wife  
and my Children, who fled to Italy the Evening of  
the Day the Spanish Army landed on the Island.

My Aid de Camp, Captain Don, will have the  
Honor to present this Letter to your Lordship; he  
is well acquainted with the most minute Circum-  
stance relative to the Siege, is an intelligent, dis-  
tinguished Officer, and is furnished with Copies of  
all the Papers I have, which he will lay before your  
Lordship, if requisite.

The Captains Savage, Boothby, and Don, of the  
51st Regiment, Lieutenant Mercier, of ditto, Lieu-  
tenant Botticher, of Goldacker's Regiment, and  
Lieutenant Douglas the Engineer, are exchanged  
for the Officers we made Prisoners at Cape Mola.

Colonel Pringle and his Nephew Lieutenant  
Pringle are to be left Hostages until the Transports  
return agreeable to the Capitulation.

I have the Honor to be, with great Truth and  
Regard,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient and most  
humble Servant,

J. A. MURRAY.

P. S. It would be unjust and ungrateful was I  
not to declare, that from the Beginning to the last  
Hour of the Siege, the Officers and Men of the  
Royal Regiment of Artillery, and likewise the  
Seamen, distinguished themselves: I believe the  
World cannot produce more expert Gunners and  
Bombadiers than those who served at this Siege,  
and I am sure the Sailors shewed uncommon Zeal.  
It is necessary likewise to declare, that no Garrison  
was

was ever nourished with better Salt Provisions of all Kinds than we had sent to us from England; fresh Vegetables we could not have; but we had Plenty of Pease, good Bread and Rice, with Currants and Raisins; and left in the Port Six Months full Allowance of all Kinds, although a Magazine, containing Six Months more, was burnt by the Enemy's Shells.

J. A. MURRAY.

**ARTICLES of CAPITULATION** proposed by his Excellency the Honourable James Murray, Lieutenant-General of His Britannic Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the 8th Regiment of Foot, Captain-General and Commander in Chief of Fort St. Philip's, to his Excellency Louis Bentan des Balles, Duc de Crillon, Lieutenant-General of the French and Spanish Forces, and Commander in Chief of the Combined Army.

St. Philip's Castle, February 4, 1782, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning.

Article I.

**T**HAT all Acts of Hostility shall cease till the Articles of Capitulation are agreed upon and signed.

Art. II. That the Garrison, upon their Surrender, shall be allowed all the Honors of War, viz. To march out with shouldered Arms, Drum beating, Colours flying, Twenty-four Rounds per Man, Matches lighted, Four Pieces of Cannon, Two Mortars with Twenty-four Rounds of Ammunition for each Piece, Four covered Boats not to be searched upon any Account.

Art. III. That the whole Garrison, comprehending all His Britannic Majesty's Subjects, Civil as well as Military, and the Corsican Corps and Greeks, &c. shall have all their Baggage and Effects secured to them, with Leave to move or dispose of it as they shall think proper; and that His Britannic Majesty's Subjects serving in the Garrison, who possessed Houses and Grounds in Mahon and George Town, shall have Leave to dispose of them to any of His Catholic Majesty's Subjects.

Art. IV. That the Garrison, including Officers, Artificers, Soldiers, and other British Subjects and their Families, shall be provided with convenient Transport at the Rate of One Ton and a Half per Man, and to be carried to the first Port in Great Britain, and landed there as soon as they arrive, at the Expence of the Crown of Spain; and that Provisions shall be allowed to them, out of such as remain in the Magazines of the Garrison at its Surrender, for the Time they remain in the Island, and for their Voyage by Sea for Ten Weeks, in the same Proportion as they now receive it; and the Officers with their Families, who have the Governor's Permission, shall have Passports granted to them to go to England or Germany by Land; that the Corsicans, Greeks, &c. now serving in the Garrison, who do not exceed Seventy Men, shall be transported to Leghorn, and landed there likewise at the Expence of the Crown of Spain, but their Provisions for the Passage to be taken from the Magazines of the Garrison. That the Transports are to be provided, for the Accommodation of the Troops during the Voyage, with the Bedding of the Garrison. That a proper Hospital for the Sick and Wounded, during the Time that the Transports are getting ready, (which Time shall not exceed One Month from the signing of this) shall be provided; and such as may not then be in a Condition to embark, shall be allowed to stay behind, and be properly taken Care of, till they shall be able to be sent to Great Britain by another Conveyance.

Art. V. That while the Garrison continues in the Island, Permission shall be granted to purchase Vegetables and fresh Meat in the Markets, for the Sick in the Hospitals.

Art. VI. Until the Garrison quits the Place, it shall not be permitted to corrupt the Soldiers, and try to make them desert from their Regiments, and the Officers shall have Access to them at all Times; for which Purpose no Communication betwixt the Soldiers of His Catholic Majesty and the Troops of the Garrison shall be admitted of.

Art. VII. That exact Discipline shall be kept up on both Sides.

Art. VIII. That the Four Inhabitants of the Island, viz. Paul Guiard, Marc Reure, Michael Amengual, and Lewis Roca, who have joined in the Defence of the Garrison, shall be permitted to remain and enjoy their Properties in the Island unmolested.

Art. IX. That all Prisoners of War made since the Landing of the Spanish Army, shall be delivered up on both Sides.

Art. X. Hostages being delivered on both Sides for the faithful Execution of the preceding Conditions, his Excellency the Honourable Lieutenant-General Murray consents to deliver up the Place, with all the Military Stores and Ammunition, Cannon and Mortars, except what is reserved in the Second Article, to his Catholic Majesty; likewise to direct that all Mines and underground Works shall be shewn to his Catholic Majesty's Engineers. Plans of the Galleries, Mines, and other subterraneous Works, shall be likewise delivered up.

(Signed) J. A. MURRAY.

Duke de Crillon's Answer to General Murray's first Proposal to capitulate.

**T**HE Order which I have from my Court for bidding me to listen to any Capitulation, except under the express Condition that the Garrison of Fort St. Philip's shall be Prisoners of War, I am under the Obligation to return his Excellency General Murray the Articles which he proposes to me; but I am very sorry I have not an Opportunity to make known to him my Desire for the Preservation of his Men, and particularly the Esteem with which his Person and his brave Garrison have inspired me.

B. B. DUKE DE CRILLON.

Mahon, February 4, 1782, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

Further Articles of Capitulation proposed by his Excellency General Murray to his Excellency the Duke de Crillon, dated Fort St. Philip, February 11, 1782, at Eight o'Clock at Night, he having observed that it was formerly sent to him: With the Answer of the Duke de Crillon to the last Article proposed by General Murray, dated Mahon, February 4, 1782, at Ten o'Clock.

Article I.

**A**S his Excellency the Duke de Crillon, by the express Orders of his Sovereign, cannot receive the Garrison but as Prisoners of War, his Excellency the Honourable Lieutenant-General James Murray consents to surrender the Garrison agreeable to the Duke de Crillon's Instructions from his Court; but he expects the Duke de Crillon will allow the Garrison to march out of it with all the Honors of War he has required in the Second Article of those sent to the Duke, which is by no Means incompatible with his Excellency's Instructions, and will tend more to his Glory, for certainly no Troops ever gave greater Proofs of Heroism than this poor worn-out Garrison of St. Philip's Castle, who have defended themselves almost to the last Man.

Answer. The Garrison shall be Prisoners of War; but, in Consideration of the Constancy and Valour which General Murray and his Men have shewn in their brave Defence, they shall be permitted to go out with their Arms shouldered, Drums beating, lighted Matches, and Colours flying, till having marched through the Midst of the Army, they shall lay down their Arms and Colours; and moreover, being desirous of giving a Proof of my high Esteem for the General, he shall be allowed a Covered Boat.

Art. II. General Murray desires the Garrison may be allowed to return to England, Prisoners of War, in Transports furnished by the King of Spain, but paid for by the King of England; and that the Troops shall be victualled, while they remain on the Island, till the Transports are got ready for them, and during their Passage to Great Britain, out of the Stores of the Garrison, at the same Allowance for each Man they have been accustomed to receive; the Troops of the Garrison are likewise

to be allowed to take their Bedding with them into the Transports.

*Answer.* Granted.

Art. III. That the Corsicans, Greeks, &c. are to be transported to Leghorn, and likewise victualled out of the Stores of the Garrison at the usual Allowances: The Transports at the Expence of England.

*Answer.* Granted.

Art. IV. That the General thinks that the Officers should follow the Fate of their Men, and therefore will not permit any Officer to go Home by Land, but those whose Health requires it: That his own will not admit of a long Sea Voyage, and therefore he hopes the Duke de Crillon will allow him and his Suite to go to Marseilles, and from thence to England, for which Purpose he has the King of France's Passport.

*Answer.* Granted.

Art. V. That the Duke de Crillon may depend upon it, the Garrison of Fort St. Philip's shall not serve during the War, unless they are regularly exchanged, or a Cartel settled betwixt the Belligerent Powers, which may liberate them from the Obligations of not serving during the War.

*Answer.* The Confidence which I have in the Honour of all the Officers of the Garrison of St. Philip does not suffer me to doubt of their keeping their Promise not to serve against Spain and her Allies, until they have been exchanged by Spain, either Man for Man, or by Means of a Cartel, in case any should be established by their Catholic and Britannic Majesties, for the Officers shall be Prisoners of War on their Parole of Honour, given in Writing under their Hands; with Regard to the Soldiers, a List of their Names must be made out, their Officers shall explain to them the Obligation they have contracted of not serving during the War, till they have been exchanged, and shall warn them of the Penalty of Death they will be punished with, if guilty of breaking this Obligation.

Art. VI. That the Duke de Crillon's known Humanity leaves General Murray no Doubt that his Excellency will be happy to allow Vegetables, and every possible Refreshment, to be bought in the Markets of the Island, which can contribute to the Recovery of the Sick of the Garrison.

*Answer.* Granted.

Art. VII. That he has as little Doubt that his Excellency's Generosity will not admit of allowing the Officers, Soldiers, and Artificers of the Garrison, to be plundered of their Baggage, and maltreated by the besieging Army; for which Purpose he proposes to put the Duke de Crillon immediately in Possession of Marlbro', Charles Fort, Queen's Redoubt, and the Kane Lunette.

*Answer.* Granted.

Art. VIII. That the English Garrison shall remain possessed of the other Out-works till the Day they embark; and that no Insults may be offered them by the Spanish Soldiers.

*Answer.* The whole Garrison shall early Tomorrow Morning quit the Place, to be conducted to Alcor, where they shall remain till they are embarked, and every Attention shall be paid them, which their Defence and Valour deserve.

Art. IX. Hostages to be delivered on both Sides for the faithful Performance of the preceding Articles.

*Answer.* In consequence of the 2d and 3d preceding Articles, which treat of the Transports that are to be furnished by Spain, his Excellency General Murray shall name some principal Officers, who shall remain as Hostages till the Return of the said Transports.

Maken, February 6, 1782,

(Signed)

(Signed)

Ja. Murray.

B. B. Duques de Crillon.

Le Baron de Falkenbagen, Mar.  
de Camp, Comm. les Troupes  
Francoises.

Felix Buch.

El Marq. de Casa Cagigal.

Don Orazio Borghese.

El Conde de Asuentes.

Return of the Killed and Wounded during the Siege of Fort St. Philip's, from the 19th of August, 1781, to the 4th of February, 1782, inclusive.

Killed. 2 Officers, 3 Serjeants, 54 Rank and File.  
Total 59.

Wounded. 15 Officers, 10 Serjeants, 124 Rank and File. Total 149.

K I L L E D.

Marine Corps. Lieutenants Davis and Crew.

W O U N D E D.

51st Regiment. Colonel Pringle, Captain Savage, Lieutenants Fuller and Hull, Ensign Naper.

61st Ditto. Captain Muet.

Goldacker's. Lieutenant Botticher.

Royal Artillery. Captain Fade, Lieutenants Irwin and Woodward.

Engineers. Lieutenants D'Arcy and Johnston.

Marine Corps. Captain Harman, Lieutenant Hodges.

Corsicans. Captain Colle.

GEO. DON, Adj. Gen.

State of the Guns and Mortars at St. Philip's Castle, Minorca, February 5, 1782.

#### IRON GARRISON GUNS.

| Nature of Guns.     | Service-able. | Unservice-able. | Total |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|
| Thirty-two Pounders | 10            | 14              | 24    |
| Twenty-four Ditto   | 1             | 2               | 3     |
| Eighteen Ditto      | 32            | 21              | 53    |
| Twelve Ditto        | 32            | 16              | 48    |
| Nine Ditto          | 46            | 6               | 52    |
| Six Ditto           | 34            | 19              | 53    |
| Four Ditto          | 1             | —               | 1     |
| Total               | 156           | 78              | 234   |

N. B. Three Twenty-four Pounders and Three Eighteen Pounders were received from Mr. Robison.

#### IRON SHIP GUNS.

|                   |                              |                |   |    |
|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---|----|
| Minorca's         | Nine Pounders                | 10             | — | 10 |
|                   | Six Ditto                    | 1              | — | 1  |
| Cornwallis's      | Six Ditto                    | 19             | 1 | 20 |
| Eagle's           | Four Ditto                   | 12             | 2 | 14 |
| Chance's          | Four Ditto, and Three Ditto, | unserviceable. | 2 | 4  |
| Porcupine's       | Three Ditto                  | 2              | 2 | 4  |
| St. Ant. de Padua | Nine Ditto                   | 2              | — | 2  |
| Total             |                              | 46             | 9 | 55 |

#### M O R T A R S.

|                       |       |    |    |    |
|-----------------------|-------|----|----|----|
| 13 Inches             | Iron  | 2  | 2  | 4  |
|                       | Brass | 2  | —  | 2  |
| 8 Ditto               | —     | 7  | 1  | 8  |
| 5 1/2 or Royal Ditto  | —     | 3  | 12 | 15 |
| 4 2/3 or Cohorn Ditto | —     | 4  | 16 | 20 |
| Total                 |       | 18 | 31 | 49 |

#### BRASS FIELD PIECES.

|                    |    |   |    |
|--------------------|----|---|----|
| Light Six Pounders | 17 | 5 | 22 |
| Howitzers, 8 Inch  | 6  | — | 6  |
| 4 2/3              | 5  | 1 | 6  |
| Total              | 28 | 6 | 34 |

Two Travelling Carriages unserviceable.

JACOB SCHALCH, Capt.

R. Artillery F. O.

N. B. Many of the Guns which are returned serviceable have been struck by the Enemies Shot and Shells, and may prove dangerous to be further used.

Most of the Brass Mortars, though returned serviceable, are run by frequent firing.

Hospital, St. Philip's Castle, February 1, 1782.

S I R,

FROM the extraordinary Increase of the Sick in the Garrison, and the little Progress we make in reducing that Evil, we judge it necessary, both on Account of the Public Service, as well as our

our own Credit, to inform your Excellency, that the prevailing Disease, the Scurvy, amongst the Troops, is got to such an alarming Height as seems to us to admit of no Remedy in our present Situation: Every Means has been tried to palliate this formidable Malady, but the daily, and, we may say, the hourly falling down of the Men, baffles all our Endeavours. The different Returns of the Sick will shew your Excellency the Truth of this Assertion: we are sorry to add, that it does not appear to us, that any one now in the Hospital will be able to do the smallest Duty under the present Circumstances, where no vegetable Food is to be had or free Air.

We have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) Geo. Monro, Physician-General.  
William Fellows, Surgeon-General.  
D. M. Neille, Surgeon to the Naval Hospital.

B. J. Grimshel, Surgeon P. Ernest's  
Rabille, Goldacker's.

S. Ford, Royal Artillery.

Jas. Hall, 5th Regiment.

To His Excellency the Governor.

St. Philip's Castle, February 1, 1782.

SIR,

FROM the Representation made by the Faculty of the Increase of the Sick, &c. the Governor judges it necessary that the Men who are even doing Duty should be examined by the Faculty, and a Report of the State of their Health, particularly with regard to the Scurvy, to be made to me, for his Excellency's Information.

I am, SIR, &c.

(Signed) Geo. Don, Adj. Gen.  
Dr. Monro, Physician-General,  
and Director of the Hospital.

St. Philip's Castle, February 3, 1782.

SIR,

AGREABLE to his Excellency's Orders of the 1st Instant, we have made a most careful Examination with Respect to the Health of the Men doing Duty, in consequence of which the inclosed Return is transmitted to you for his Excellency's Information. We judge it necessary to add, that those Men specified in the Returns will, in all Probability, be in a few Days incapable of performing any Duty, from the rapid Progress the Scurvy makes amongst them; neither is it in our Power to check this prevailing Malady; the constant Duty the Men are obliged to perform, the Impossibility of procuring any Kind of Vegetables in the present Situation of Affairs, to which we may add the damp foul Air those Men constantly breathe in the Subterraneans, are Causes sufficient to dread the Consequences.

We have the Honor, &c.

Geo. Monro, Physician-General.  
Wm. Fellows, Surgeon-General.  
D. M. Neille, Surgeon to the Hospital.  
John Red, Surgeon to the Hospital.  
James Hall, Surgeon, 5th Regt.  
B. J. Grimshel, Surgeon P. Ernest's.  
Rabille, Surgeon Goldacker's.

To Captain George Don, Adj. Gen.

Return of the Scurvy Men (in the four Regiments) now doing Duty in the Garrison of St. Philip's, Feb. 3, 1782.

| Regiment                     | Number of Men. |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1st Regiment                 | 120            |
| 2nd do                       | 111            |
| Prince Ernest's 2d Battalion | 153            |
| Goldacker's                  | 176            |

Total 560

Geo. Monro, Physician General.  
Wm. Fellows, Surgeon General.  
D. M. Neille, Surgeon to the Naval Hospital.  
John Red, Surgeon to the Hospital.  
James Hall, Surgeon, 5th Regiment.  
S. M. Corrie, Surgeon's Mate.  
B. J. Grimshel, Surgeon, Prince Ernest's.  
Rabille, Goldacker's.

N<sup>o</sup> 12281.

B

Returns made by the Commanding Officers of the Four Regiments, of the Number of Men doing Duty in each, of the Number they furnish daily for Guard, and of the Number deficient for One Relief.

St. Philip's, Feb. 1, 1782.

| Regiments                   | No. of Men doing Duty. | No. for Guard. | No. deficient for one Relief. |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1st Regt.                   | 158                    | 86             | 14                            |
| 2nd do                      | 177                    | 104            | 27                            |
| Pr. Ernest's, 2d Battalion. | 184                    | 106            | 28                            |
| Goldacker's Detach.         | 247                    | 126            | 11                            |
| Total                       | 566                    | 413            | 88                            |

N. B. From the 1st Instant to the 3d, 106 Men were carried to the Hospital; so there only remained doing Duty 668.

Admiralty Office, March 26, 1782.

CAPTAIN Everitt, late of His Majesty's Ship Solebay, arrived this Morning at this Office, with Dispatches to Mr. Stephens from Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. of which the following are Extracts.

Barfleur, at Sea, February 21, 1782.

FROM the very strong Assurances Governor Shirley gave me of Brimstone Hill being in a State of the most perfect Security, and, from the spirited and encouraging Message sent by General Frazer to General Prescott on the 24th of last Month, I had not the smallest Doubt of relieving the Island, after I got Possession of the Enemy's Anchorage at Basseterre Road; and the Governor having expressed a Wish for an able Sea Officer and a few Seamen, I sent Captain Curgenven and Lieutenant Hare (late of the Solebay) who were eager Volunteers, with Thirty Men in Two Boats, to endeavour to throw them into the Garrison in the Night. The Oars were muffled, and every Precaution used that not the least Noise should be made to give an Alarm; but upon putting the Boats Sterns to the Shore, Volley after Volley of Musquetry were fired at them, and they were obliged to return. Two Nights after, the Man I first sent upon the Hill, and who Captain Curgenven took with him, though he could make his Way alone to the Garrison; he made the Trial in a small Canoe, but was forced to return, having been fired at from every Part he attempted to land. On the same Evening Lieutenant Faylie, of the Russell, was put on Shore in Red Flag Bay, on the North Side of the Island. Mr. Faylie, knowing every accessible Path to the Hill, was sanguine in his Hopes of being able to reach the Garrison; but, after waiting Two Nights, found it impossible, and returned.

Upon the Signal's being made from the Hill, on the 8th, that the Enemy's Batteries had been successful in damaging the Works and Buildings, that the Garrison was reduced, and short of Ordnance Stores, I was eager to make further Trials to get an Officer upon the Hill; and Captain Curgenven again offering his Service, as well as Captain Bourne of the Marines, I sent them away that Evening in a small Boat, towed by another near the Place they expected to land; and after being on Shore about ten Minutes, Captain Curgenven returned and ordered the Boats on board; but neither succeeded in reaching the Garrison; and both were made Prisoners in different Places.

About the Time these Officers left the Barfleur, Lieutenant Faylie was again landed on the North Side of the Island, being desirous of making another Trial; but as he is not yet returned, and I have heard nothing from him, I conclude he was taken Prisoner.

I was extremely desirous of getting an Officer into the Garrison just to say, I was very confident the Count de Grasse was weary of his Situation; and as the Marquis de Bouille was destroying every Port and Magazine at Basle-Terre, and blew up their very Foundations, I was persuaded he despaired of Success, and that if the Hill could hold out ten Days longer the Island must be saved.

But I am much concerned to say, that Captain Robinson of the 15th Regiment, in the Evening



of the 13th, came on board the Barfleur to enquire for General Prescott, being charged with a Letter for him from Governor Shirley and General Frazer, acquainting him of their having surrendered the Garrison to the Arms of the French King that Morning.

The Information I got from Captain Robinson is as follows: That he was sent from Monsieur St. Simon at Seven in the Evening of the 12th to propose a Cessation of Arms: At the same Hour another Officer was sent on the same Errand to the Marquis de Bouillé; and so eager was the Marquis to get Possession of the Hill, that he granted all that was asked, and the Terms were agreed to at his (Capt. Robinson's) Return to the Garrison at Midnight. I enquired if no Article was stipulated for my being made acquainted with the State of the Garrison before the Surrender took Place? and to my very great Surprise was answered in the Negative.

On the 14th the Enemy's Fleet anchored off Nevis, consisting of the Ville de Paris, Six Ships of 80 Guns, Twenty-three of 74, and Four of 64; One 64 was at Old Road, and another at Sandy Point: The Triumphant and Brave had joined from Europe.

Under this Situation of Things I had no longer any Business in Basse-Terre Road, especially as the Enemy were preparing to get Guns and Mortars upon a Height that would annoy the Ships in the Van; and I left it that Night, unperceived I imagine, as not one of the Enemy's Ships was to be seen in the Morning.

With so vast a Superiority against me, I had nothing left to do but to endeavor to join Sir George Rodney as fast as I was able; and as it was of very great Importance to the King's Service that I should carry His Majesty's Squadron to him in as perfect a State as possible, I judged it necessary, in order that that every Ship should be under Sail as nearly as possible at the same Moment, for the better preserving a compact Body, to give Directions for the Squadron to cut, in which Rear-Admiral Drake most readily concurred, and thought highly expedient from the Expectation there was of our being attacked; the Enemy's Ships being not more than Five Miles from us, and their Lights very distinctly seen.

Except Governor Shirley's Letter, and the Message General Prescott's Officer brought from General Frazer of the 24th of last Month, I never heard a Syllable from Brimstone Hill, or from any one Person in the Island; and what is still more extraordinary to tell, the Garrison in all Probability could not have been reduced but for the 8 Brals Twenty-four Pound Cannon, 2 Thirteen Inch Brals Mortars, 1500 Shells, and 6000 Twenty-four Pound Cannon Balls, the Enemy found at the Foot of the Hill, which Government had sent out, and which the Inhabitants of the Island would not give a proper Assistance for getting up. For the Enemies Ship with the Shells was sunk, and it was with Difficulty more than Four or Five of a Day could be fished up; and L'Espion, in which were all the Shells, could be got from Martinique, was taken by one of my advanced Frigates, close under Nevis, in the Morning I first appeared off the Island.

I understood the Terms of the Surrender have been founded on the Articles of Capitulation agreed upon at the Reduction of Dominique: This is all I am able to tell you for their Lordships Information: And I am far from meaning, in the most distant Manner, to suggest that the Garrison could have held out a single Day longer, as I am told the Works and Buildings were a Heap of Ruins, and that no further Defence could be made with the least probable Prospect of Success.

I anchored His Majesty's Squadron in St. John's Road on the 19th after Sun-set, sailed again this Noon to seek Sir George Rodney at Barbadoes, and get a Supply of Water. The Fortunes and Pegasus, which I left to watch the French Fleet, have this Instant joined, and report, that Thirty-six Sail of the Line quitted Basse-Terre Road Yesterday Morning, with upwards of Fifty Sail of Brigs, Sloops and Schooners, and steered for Martinique.

*Extract of another Letter from Sir Samuel Hood, also dated February 22, 1782.*

JUST as I was getting under Sail from St. John's Road, I received the enclosed Papers from Captain Day, of His Majesty's Sloop Surprise.

Surprise, Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, February 12, 1782.

S I R,

Lieutenant Thomas Edgar arrived here the 11th, at Five in the Afternoon, giving an Account that a French Squadron had entered the River Demarara; and that our Ships were gone up to Fort-Island. He was charged with Dispatches from Captain Tahourden, which he has destroyed, but has delivered me a Journal of his Proceedings.

I am, &c.

GEO. DAY.

To Sir Samuel Hood, &c. &c. &c.

*Extract from the Journal transmitted in the Letter afore mentioned.*

FRIDAY the 1st of February, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, a Mr. Bocker, a Dutchman, informed me, that Demarara had capitulated on Thursday the 31st, about Three in the Afternoon.

*War-Office, March 26, 1782.*

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Colonel His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Bishop of Osnabruck to be Captain and Colonel of the 2d Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, vice Lord Amherst.

*Erratum.* In Saturday's Gazette, March 16, 1782, for Captain Thomas Gamble, of 47th Foot, to be Major in the Army, 18 Nov. 1780, read, Captain Thomas Gamble, of 47th Foot, to be Major in America only, 18 Nov. 1780.

*Whitehall Treasury Chambers, March 9, 1782.*

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury hereby give Notice, That they are ready to receive Proposals from any Person or Persons willing to supply Bread, Wood, Straw, Hay, and Oats, for the Use of any Part whatever of His Majesty's Troops to be encamped this Summer in England.

The Bread is to be made of the Flour of good marketable English Wheat, out of which the first Bran is to be taken by Means of an Eight Shilling Cloth. Each Soldier's Allowance of this Bread for Four Days is a well-baked Loaf of Six Pounds; and Leaven is not to be used in the Baking, except where Yeast cannot possibly be procured.

The Ration of Dry Wood is to consist of Twelve Pounds, being likewise the Allowance of each Man for Four Days.

The Truss of good Wheaten Straw must weigh Thirty-six Pounds.

The Ration of Forage is to consist of Eighteen Pounds of good old Meadow Hay, and Eight Pounds of Oats.

All the above Articles, except the Bread, are to be deposited in Magazines at the several Camps, wherever they may be, and the Contractor is to deliver the Supplies to the General Officers at their respective Quarters.

The Carriage of the Bread from the different Bakeries (which are always to be as near as possible to the Camps) will be defrayed by Government.

The Contractor shall always have a Sufficiency of Flour, and all the other Articles, in the Magazines, for the Supply of Sixteen Days in Advance, till he shall be ordered to the contrary.

The Proposals are to be delivered, sealed up, and directed to either of their Lordships Secretaries, any Time on or before the Twenty-Sixth Day of March instant, and to be marked on the Out side, Proposals for the Camp Contract.

*Admiralty-Office, February 9, 1782.*

Notice is hereby given, That a Session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, for the Trial of Offences committed on the High Seas within the Jurisdiction

dictation of the Admiralty of England, will be held on Saturday the 30th of March next, at Justice-Hall in the Old Bailey, London, at Eight o'clock in the Morning.

**Navy Office, March 14, 1782.**  
**THE Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy** do hereby give Notice, that they will be ready to treat with such Persons as are willing to contract for the Stores under mentioned, on the Day against the same expressed, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, that they may attend with their Proposals accordingly.

**Iron and Tar, Tuesday April 9.**  
**Pitch and Tallow, Thursday April 11.**  
**Stutlin Plant, Friday April 12.**  
**Hemp, Tuesday April 16.**

**Portsmouth, March 21, 1782.**  
**NOTICE is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majesty's Cutter the Cruiser, Lieutenant Arthur Hayne Commander, who were actually on Board at taking the Drie Gebroeders, on the 26th Day of December, 1780; that they will be paid their respective Shares of the above Prize, on Board the said Cutter at Spithead, on Friday the 29th Instant, or so soon after as she may arrive there; and the Shares not then demanded will be recalled at Portsmouth, the first Tuesday in every Month for Three Years to come.**

**Charles Wright, of London, and**  
**James Primrose Maxwell, of Portsmouth, } Agents.**

#### PENITENTIARY HOUSES.

**NOTICE is hereby given, that the Rewards offered by former Advertisements for Designs of Penitentiary Houses are determined, as follow:**

The first Reward for a Penitentiary House, to contain 600 Males, to Mr. William Blackburn, St. Olave's Church-yard, Southwark, for his Design, marked "Reformation."

The second Reward for ditto to Mr. Thomas Leverton, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, for his fourth Design marked "with Hope and Labour."

The first Reward for a Penitentiary House, to contain 300 Females, to Mr. Thomas Hardwick, Great Street, Soho, for his Design, marked "Spes incerta futuri."

The second Reward for ditto, to Mr. George Richardson, Great Tichfield-street, Cavendish-square, for his Design, marked "I decus, I nostrum melioribus utere fatis."

The Gentlemen who delivered the other Designs, not mentioned above, are requested to call at Mr. Conant's, No. 19, St. Lamb's, Conduit-street, where their respective Plans will be returned to them, between the Hours of Ten and One, on Tuesday the 2d and Wednesday the 3d of April.

**THE Dissolution of Partnership, 1st September, 1780, between John Goode, of Leicester, and Joseph Lobb, of London, being advertised in the Gazette in May last, and all Creditors to said Partnership being then desired to settle their Accounts either with John Goode or Joseph Lobb, it is in consequence supposed all their joint Accounts are balanced; if not, they are desired to be sent directly to one of the late Partners.**

**In Goode.**  
**Jo. Lobb.**  
**Leeds, January 2, 1782.**

**NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership carried on between us, under the Firm of Edward and George Lister, was this Day dissolved by mutual Consent; and that the Business in future will be carried on by the said George Lister, who is empowered to receive and pay all Debts due to or from the said Partnership, at his House in Leeds.**

**Edward Lister.**  
**George Lister.**

**THE Partnership between Edward Gosling and William Eastwick, of Fenchurch-street, London, Peruke-makers and Hair-dressers, is this Day dissolved; and all Persons who have any Claims on the said Partnership are desired to bring in the same to the said Edward Gosling or William Eastwick, to be paid. All Persons indebted to the said Parties are requested to pay the same to the said Edward Gosling or William Eastwick. As witnesses our Hands, this 25th Day of March, 1782.**

**Edward Gosling.**  
**Wm. Eastwick.**

**March 25, 1782.**

**NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership of Thomas Taylor and Joshua Young, of Rotherhithe, Ship-builders, under the Firm of Taylor and Young, is this Day by mutual Consent dissolved. All Debts owing by the said Partnership will be discharged at their late Counting-house near Globe-stairs; and all Persons indebted thereto are requested to pay the same to either of the Parties, or whom they may appoint. They take this Opportunity of returning their Thanks to the Merchants, Owners, and Captains of Ships; and to acquaint them, that the Business will be continued by Thomas Taylor at Globe-stairs Dock, and by Joshua Young, at the Fore and**

ast Dock, and at his Ship-yard, near Church-stairs; where the Favours of their respective Friends will confer additional Obligations.

**Tho. Taylor.**  
**Joshua Young.**

**NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership between Benedict Shieff and Thomas Abell, of Cloth-fair, West-Smithfield, London, Button-sellers and Hardwaremen, is dissolved by mutual Consent this Day. All Debts due to the Partnership are to be paid to Benedict Shieff; and all Demands to be paid by him, who continues the Business on his own Account. Witnesses our Hands,**

**Benedict Shieff.**  
**Thomas Abell.**

**Billiter-lane, March 25, 1782.**

**WHEREAS 16 small Cases, marked No. 1 to 26, and 2 Casts, marked No. 1 and 2, of Gum Copal, were housed on the 6th of February, 1782, in the late Samuel Petty's Warehouse at No. 8, Billiter-lane, in the Name of Walker, and were in May, 1776, transferred into the Name of Brookbank. The Executors of the late Samuel Petty give this Notice, that unless the said Sixteen Cases and Two Casts of Gum Copal are claimed, by some Person who has a proper Title to them, within One Month from this Day, they will be sold, to pay the Charges of them.**

**John Hallatt.**

**PURSUANT to a Decree of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Westminster, the Creditors of Robert Pyke, late of Newnam in the County of Gloucester, Gentleman, deceased, are peremptorily to come in and prove their Debts before Francis Ingram, Esq; Deputy Remembrancer of the said Court, at the Exchequer Office in the Inner Temple, London, on or before Wednesday the 17th Day of April next, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.**

**PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors and Legatees of Isaac La Cour, late of Lion-street in the Parish of St. George Bloomsbury in the County of Middlesex, Snuff-dealer and Tobacconist, deceased, are peremptorily to come in and prove their Debts and claim their Legacies before John Ord, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's-inn, on or before the 24th Day of April next, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.**

**PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors and Legatees of Ann Sankery, late of Stratford in the County of Essex, Widow, deceased, are to come in and prove their several Debts and claim their respective Legacies, before Edward Leed, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's-inn, London, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.**

**PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors and Legatees of Richard Sankery, late of Stratford in the County of Essex, Esq; deceased, are to come in and prove their several Debts and claim their respective Legacies, before Edward Leed, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's-inn, London, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.**

**PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors and Legatees of James Price, late of Mill-end Green in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, deceased, are to come in and prove their several Debts and claim their respective Legacies before Edward Leed, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's-inn, London, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.**

**TO be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a Decree of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Westminster, before Francis Ingram, Esq; Deputy Remembrancer of the said Court, at the Exchequer Office in the Inner Temple, London, on the 17th of April next, between Five and Seven in the Afternoon, All those several Freehold Messuages, Farms, and Lands, the joint Estate of Robert Pyke, late of Newnam in the County of Gloucester, Gentleman, deceased, and Selwyn James, Esq; which said several Estates are situate to the Forest of Deane, and in the several Parishes of St. Deane, Newland, and Flaxley, in the County of Gloucester, and now in the Occupation of James Green, Sirah Teague, Thomas Hale, and William Moore, at several yearly Rents, amounting to 150l. and upwards. Particulars whereof may be had at the Exchequer Office aforesaid.**

**THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against Thomas Collinson and John Henton Trustees, (by the Firm of Brown, Collinson, and Torton) late of Lombard-street, London, Bankers, are desired to meet the Assignees of their Estate and Effects, on Thursday next, at Nine in the Forenoon, at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, to assent to or dissent from the commencing, prosecuting, or defending, any Suit of Suits at Law, or in Equity concerning the said Bankrupts' Estate and Effects; or to the compounding, submitting to Arbitration, or otherwise settling, any Matter of Thing relating thereto; also to consider of sundry Questions relating to Bills of Exchange belonging to several Persons; and on other special Affairs.**

**WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Edward Valden, of the Town of Gloucester in the County of Somerset, Innholder, Dealer and**

